

APPENDIX 2.4

Advisory Committee Agendas and Handouts

In total, the Advisory Committee attended 12 meetings and two public meetings at the beginning and the end of the process. On March 30, 2010, Project Staff convened the Advisory Committee for a kick-off meeting. New members attended an hour-long Orientation about hazard mitigation planning. At the Advisory Committee's first meeting, members were assigned key roles; established a meeting schedule; set agendas and a timeline, and received numerous handouts. Advisory Committee meetings are hosted by participating agencies. Following is a summary of the Advisory Committee Meeting schedule and purpose of the meeting.

DATE	PURPOSE OF MEETING	HOST LOCATION
2010		
March 30	Orientation for New Members and Kick-Off for Planning Process	LG&E, Auburndale
April 13	Public Meeting	U of L Shelby Campus
May 11	Identify Hazards	MSD's Central Maintenance Facility
May 25	Data Collection and Identify Hazards	McMahan Fire Protection District
June 23	Identify Hazards, Haz-Mat	Metro United Way
July 28	Begin Risk Assessment	Air Pollution Control Board
August 18	Risk Assessment	Baptist Hospital East
September 15	Finalize Risk Assessment/ Begin Mitigation Strategy/ Presentations from Representatives/ Convene in Subcommittees	Baptist Hospital East
October 19	Mitigation Strategy/ Convene in Subcommittees	Baptist Hospital East
November 16	Mitigation Strategy Funding/ Action Plan/ Convene in Subcommittees	Cedar Ridge Camp
2011		
February 16	Finalize Action Plan/ Develop Plan Maintenance Procedures	USGS
March 22	Final Review of Plan	Lyndon City Hall
June 2	Public Meeting	Air Pollution Control Board

Public Meeting Agendas are in Appendix 2.6 and Appendix 2.7.

Following are the Advisory Committee agendas and examples of handouts.

Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

Advisory Committee Meeting

March 30, 2010

L G & E

1:00 – 1:45 p.m.

ORIENTATION AGENDA

Welcome

Bob Smith, Chair

o Advisory Committee Introductions

National Overview of Hazards

Dr. Dave Simpson, U of L Center for Hazards Research

Local Partners for a Multi-Hazard Plan

Jim McKinney

Planning Process - Five-Year Update

Josh Human

Advisory Committee Timeline

Justin Gray

Getting Started

Bob Smith



Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

Advisory Committee Meeting

March 30, 2010

L G & E

2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions	Bob Smith, Chair
o Advisory Committee Introductions	
Kentucky's State Hazard Mitigation Plan	Josh Human
12 Local Hazards & Maps	Curt Bynum
Louisville Metro's Five-Year Update	Jim McKinney
Getting Started	Bob Smith
Advisory Committee Meeting Timeline	Justin Gray
Draft a Mission Statement	Chris Dickinson
o Review Draft Partnering Agreement	
o Partnering Agreement to Metro Council for Official Recognition	
BREAK	
Risk Assessment Overview	Josh Human
How to Inventory and Determine Risk	Curt Bynum
o Why LOJIC?	
o Collecting Data	
o Next Steps for Collecting Data	
April 13 Public Meeting Overview	Bob Smith

EMA website: <http://www.louisvilleky.gov/EMA/>



Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

Advisory Committee Meeting

May 11, 2010

MSD's Central Maintenance Facility (CMF)

1:00 – 3:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions

Bob Smith, Chair

- o Advisory Committee Introductions.
- o Partnering Agreement to Metro Council for Official Recognition.
- o Thanks to MSD for hosting the meeting.

101 aspects of the 12 Hazards

Pamela Moore

Geological Hazards

Drew Andrews, KGS

Earthquake, Karst / Sinkholes, and Landslides

Drought

Bill Caldwell, KDOW

Dam and Levee Failure

Marilyn Thomas, KDOW

Inland and River Flooding

What is a Flood?

Mike Griffin, USGS

River Flooding

Mike Callahan, NWS

Emergency Response

Mike Humphrey, MSD

Next Meeting: May 25, 2:00 – 4:00 pm, @ McMahon Fire Department

Wind-Driven Hazards: Thunderstorms / Lightning, Hailstorms, Tornadoes, Winter Storms; Extreme Heat; Wildfire; & Haz-mat.



May 11, Speaker Contact Information

William ("Drew") Andrews
Head, Geologic Mapping Section
Kentucky Geological Survey (KGS)
wjandr00@email.uky.edu

Bill Caldwell
Environmental Scientist, Water Quantity Management
Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW)
bill.caldwell@ky.gov

Marilyn Thomas, P.E., C.F.M.
Water Infrastructure Branch
Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW)
MarilynC.Thomas@ky.gov

Michael S. Griffin
Assistant Director
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
Kentucky Water Science Center
mgriffin@usgs.gov

Mike Callahan
Senior Service Hydrologist
National Weather Service (NWS)
Mike.Callahan@noaa.gov

Mike Humphrey
Flood Protection Administrator
MSD
humphrey@msdlouky.org

Louisville Metro Vulnerable to 12 Natural Hazards

Dam Failure
Drought
Earthquake
Extreme Heat
Flooding
Hailstorms
Karst / Sinkholes
Landslides
Thunderstorms / Lightning
Tornados
Wildfire
Winter Storms

Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

Advisory Committee Meeting

May 25, 2010

McMahan Fire Protection District

2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions

Bob Smith, Chair

- o Advisory Committee Introductions.
- o Update on Partnering Agreement to Metro Council for Official Recognition.
- o Thanks to Chief Joe Johnson for hosting the meeting.

Data Collection and Risk Assessment Update

Curt Bynum, LOJIC

Flooding

Emergency Response

Mike Humphrey, MSD

Watersheds Overview, NFIP Policies, Repetitive Loss & Regulations

David Johnson, MSD

BREAK

Wildfire

McMahan Fire Protection District

Chief Joe Johnson

Louisville Fire Dept

Lt. Col. Doug Recktenwald

Haz-mat Overview

Jim Bottom, EMA

Haz-Mat Response

Ken Nichter, MSD

Haz-Mat Q & A

Next Steps

Bob Smith

Next Meeting: June 23, 2:00 – 4:00 pm

EMA website: <http://www.louisvilleky.gov/EMA>



Facility/Infrastructure Data for the 2010 Metro Multi-Hazards Plan Risk Assessment

- Population
- Property Values
- Essential Facilities
- Utilities
- Transportation
- Government Facilities
- Civic & Employment Centers
- Dams
- Hazardous Materials

Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

Advisory Committee Meeting

June 23, 2010

Metro United Way

2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions

Bob Smith, Chair

- o Advisory Committee Introductions
- o Update on Partnering Agreement to Metro Council for Official Recognition
- o Update on webpage
- o We need a host for the next meeting
- o Thanks to Greg Powell for hosting the meeting

Metro United Way and 2-1-1

Glen Powell, 2-1-1

Wind-Driven Hazards:

John Gordon, NWS

Thunderstorms / Lightning, Hailstorms, Tornadoes

Winter Storms

John Gordon, NWS

Extreme Heat

John Gordon, NWS

Flood Warning

John Gordon, NWS

BREAK

RiskMAP and HAZUS

Carey Johnson, KDOW

Risk Assessment Update

Curt Bynum, Project Staff

Next Steps

Bob Smith

Next Meeting:

July 28, 2010

2:00 – 4:00 pm

EMA website: <http://www.louisvilleky.gov/EMA>



Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

Advisory Committee Meeting

July 28, 2010

Air Pollution Control Board

2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions

Bob Smith, Chair

Louisville Metro Ash Ponds Overview

David Millay, LG&E

Hazard Exposure Models:

Curt Bynum, Project Staff

- Civic/Employment Centers
- Dams and Levees
- Essential Facilities
- Government Facilities
- Hazardous Materials Facilities
- Population
- Property
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Composite Exposure

BREAK / REVIEW MAPS

Exposure Score, Area-Specific Hazard Potentials

Josh Human, Project Staff

- Karst/Sinkhole
- Wildfire

Weather-Related Hazard Potentials

Josh Human, Project Staff

- Drought
- Extreme Heat
- Tornado
- Severe Storm
- Hail
- Severe Winter Storm

Next Steps

Bob Smith

Next Meetings:

August 18, 2010

September 15, 2010

2:00 – 4:00 pm

EMA website: <http://www.louisvilleky.gov/EMA>



Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

Advisory Committee Meeting

August 18, 2010

Baptist Hospital East

2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions

Bob Smith, Chair

- o Advisory Committee Introductions
- o Thanks to Marc Miller for hosting the meeting
- o September meeting held again at Baptist Hospital East

Baptist Hospital East

Marc Miller

Risk Assessment Overview

Josh Human, Project Staff

- Identify Hazard
 - o Fact Table (Probability and Annualized Loss)
- Profile Hazard
 - o Hazard Vulnerability Score = Exposure x Risk
- Building blocks toward the mitigation strategy

Hazards Potentials

- Dam/Levee Failure
- Earthquake
- Landslide
- HAZ-MAT
- Flood

Next Steps

Bob Smith

Next Meeting
September 15, 2010
2:00 – 4:00 pm

Louisville Metro Vulnerable to 13 Hazards

Dam / Levee Failure
Drought
Earthquake
Extreme Heat
Flooding
Hailstorms
Hazardous Materials
Kerst / Sinkholes
Landslides
Thunderstorms / Lightning
Tornadoes
Wildfire
Winter Storms

Exposure Model Contains

- Civic/Employment Centers
- Dams and Levees
- Essential Facilities
- Government Facilities
- Hazardous Materials Facilities
- Population
- Property
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Composite Exposure



Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

Advisory Committee Meeting

September 15, 2010

Baptist Hospital East

2:00 – 4:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions

Bob Smith, Chair

- o Advisory Committee Introductions
- o Thanks to Marc Miller for hosting the meeting
- o Need a host for October meeting

Risk Assessment Fact Sheets & Ranking the Hazards

Josh Human, Project Staff

Mitigation Strategy Overview

Pamela Moore, Project Staff

Ongoing Mitigation Programs to Prepare, Respond, Recover, Rebuild & Plan

- KyEM Division 6
- National Weather Service
- LG&E
- LOJIC
- Haz-Mat

Mike Dossett

Joe Sullivan

Keith Alexander

Curt Bynum

Jim Bottom, EMA

Next Steps

Bob Smith, Chair

Next Meeting

October 19, 2010

1:00 – 4:00 pm



Declaration Process Fact Sheet

The Emergency Response Process

Preliminary Damage Assessments/ The Declarations Process/ Primary Considerations for Declarations

Local emergency and public works personnel, volunteers, humanitarian organizations, and other private interest groups provide emergency assistance required to protect the public's health and safety and to meet immediate human needs. If necessary, a governor can declare a state of emergency and invoke the state's emergency plan to augment individual and public resources as required.

A governor may determine, after consulting with local government officials, that the recovery appears to be beyond the combined resources of both the state and local governments and that federal assistance may be needed. In requesting supplemental Federal assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5121-5206 (Stafford Act), the Governor must certify that the severity and magnitude of the disaster exceed state and local capabilities; certify that Federal assistance is necessary to supplement the efforts and available resources of the state and local governments, disaster relief organizations, and compensation by insurance for disaster related losses; confirm execution of the state's emergency plan; and certify adherence to cost sharing requirements.

Under the declaration process and to assist a governor to determine if a request for assistance should be made, a preliminary damage assessment is conducted. These assessments are conducted in counties affected by the disaster event. FEMA works with the State's emergency management agency to accomplish these assessments.

The Preliminary Damage Assessment

This preliminary damage assessment team is comprised of personnel from FEMA, the State's emergency management agency, county and local officials and the U.S. Small Business Administration. The team's work begins with reviewing the types of damage or emergency costs incurred by the units of government, and the impact to critical facilities, such as public utilities, hospitals, schools, and fire and police departments. They will also look at the affect on individuals and businesses, including the number damaged, the number of people displaced, and the threat to health and safety caused by the storm event. Additional data from the Red Cross or other local voluntary agencies may also be reviewed. During the assessment the team will collect estimates of the expenses and damages.

This information can then be used by the Governor to support a declaration request - showing the cost of response efforts, such as emergency personnel overtime, other emergency services, and damage to citizens, is beyond state and local recovery capabilities. The information gathered during the assessment will help the Governor certify that the damage exceeds state and local resources.

The Declaration Process

As set forth in the Stafford Act, a governor seeks a presidential declaration by submitting a written request to the President through the FEMA regional office. In this request the Governor certifies that the combined local, county and state resources are insufficient and that the situation is beyond their recovery capabilities. Following a FEMA regional and national office review of the request and the findings of the preliminary damage assessment, FEMA provides the President an analysis of the situation and a recommended course of action.

Declaration Process Fact Sheet

The Emergency Response Process

Primary Considerations for Declarations

Criteria Used By FEMA

The federal disaster law restricts the use of arithmetical formulas or other objective standards as the sole basis for determining the need for federal supplemental aid. As a result, FEMA assesses a number of factors to determine the severity, magnitude, and impact of a disaster event. In evaluating a Governor's request for a major disaster declaration, a number of primary factors, along with other relevant information, are considered in developing a recommendation to the President for supplemental disaster assistance. Primary factors considered include:

- Amount and type of damage (number of homes destroyed or with major damage);
- Impact on the infrastructure of affected areas or critical facilities;
- Imminent threats to public health and safety;
- Impacts to essential government services and functions;
- Unique capability of Federal government;
- Dispersion or concentration of damage;
- Level of insurance coverage in place for homeowners and public facilities;
- Assistance available from other sources (Federal, State, local, voluntary organizations);
- State and local resource commitments from previous, undeclared events; and
- Frequency of disaster events over recent time period.

The very nature of disasters-their unique circumstances, the unexpected timing, and varied impacts-precludes a complete listing of factors considered when evaluating disaster declaration requests. However, the above lists most primary considerations.

FEMA's mission is to support our citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

Last Modified: Wednesday, 11-Aug-2010 by FEMA

Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

Advisory Committee Meeting

October 19, 2010

Baptist Hospital East

1:00 – 4:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Please sign-in.

Welcome & Introductions

Bob Smith, Chair

Ongoing Response, Recovery, Emergency, and Mitigation Programs

- MetroSafe
- Louisville Metro Government Public Works and Assets
- Louisville Metro Public Health and Wellness
- American Red Cross
- Hospital Mitigation
- Jewish Hospital & St. Mary Elizabeth Hospital
- U of L
- MSD

Debbie Fox
Tim Maier
Bill Wetter
Christy Weaver
Lana Lynch, EMA
Steve French
Dennis Sullivan
Justin Gray

Louisville Capability Assessment Overview

Bob Smith

Mitigation: Developing Goals and Objectives and an Action Plan

Pamela Moore

Next Steps

Bob Smith

Convene in 3 Subcommittees

Next Meeting

November 16, 2010

Noon – 3:00 pm



Louisville Metro Identified Hazards

Code Summary

Code Summary

The following chart shows the relationship between the local development regulations and the Louisville Metro twelve identified hazards.

“**Y**” means that the regulation addresses at least partially the identified hazard.

“**Y^P**” means that the regulation is the primary one for that hazard.

“**N**” means that the regulation does not currently address the hazard.

	Dam Failure	Drought	Earthquake	Extreme Heat	Flood	Hailstorms	Haz-Mat	Karst/Sinkhole	Landslide	Severe Storm: Wind	Severe Winter Storm	Tornado	Wildfire
Building Code	N	N	Y ^P	Y	Y	Y ^P	N	Y	Y	Y ^P	Y ^P	Y ^P	N
Residential Code	N	N	Y ^P	Y	Y	Y ^P	N	Y	Y	Y ^P	Y ^P	Y ^P	N
Floodplain Ordinance	N	N	N	N	Y ^P	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Cornerstone 2020	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Land Development Code	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y ^P	Y ^P	N	N	Y	Y ^P
Hazardous Materials Ordinance	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y ^P	N	N	N	N	N	N

Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation Subcommittee Assignments

TYPES	HAZARDS	COMMITTEE MEMBERS	FACILITATORS
WATER HAZARDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Flood ▶ Dam / Levee Failure 	Bob Holt (citizen) Carey Johnson (KYDOW) David Sweazy & Mike Keeling (Churchill Downs Racetrack) Dennis Sullivan (U of L) Donnie Hardin & Matthew Meunier (J-Town) Gregory Long (Ford Louisville Assembly) Jarrett Haley (KIPDA) Jim Birch & Jack Ruf (St. Matthews) Jimmy Stahl (URS) John Hamilton (Metro Parks) Justin Gray (MSD) Mike Callahan (NWS) Mike Dossett (KyEM Area 6) Mike Griffin (USGS) Richard Pruitt & Andy Lowe (USACE) Dirk Gowin (PW) Roy Flynn, MSD Steve French & Mark Adcock (Jewish Hospital & St. Mary Elizabeth Hospital) Susan Barto (citizen)	Bob Smith David Johnson
WIND & HAZ-MAT HAZARDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All Hazards category ▶ Haz/Mat ▶ Severe Winter Storms ▶ Wind / Storm Driven Hazards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Hailstorm · Tornado · Severe Thunderstorms 	Andy Atefertilier (UPS) Barbara Hall & Michael Pettit (Kentucky Truck Plant) Bill Farrell & David Rednour (Norton Healthcare) Bill Kessler (TARC) Bill Wetter & Steve Hosch (Health Dept) Brad Leam (Kentucky Department of Public Health) Chuck Fleischer (JCPS) David Guy & Keith Alexander (LG&E) Glen Powell (Metro United Way, 211) Graham Honaker (citizen) Janine Brown (ARC) Jim Bottom (EMA Haz-Mat) Jim Garrett (KYEM) John Gordon (NWS) Karen Scott & Steve Petty (Louisville Regional Airport Authority) Lisa Gaus & Gerard Kohler (MSD Haz-Mat) Marc Miller (Baptist East Hospital) Marcy Heilman Bishop (EMA) Marilyn Givan (MetroCall) Michael Brandon (LMPD) Michele Redmon (citizen) Paul Freibert (University of Louisville Hospital) Rocky Pusateri & Chuck Kavanaugh (HBAL) Shane Corbin & DJ Fountain (Air Pollution Control Board) Tim Shockley (HOSPRUS) Todd Early & Rick Roller (EMS) Tom VanCader (Spalding University)	Jim McKinney Lana Lynch Lori Rafferty
WEATHER, SOILS & GEOLOGICAL HAZARDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drought ▶ Earthquake ▶ Extreme Heat ▶ Karst / Sinkhole ▶ Landslides ▶ Wildfire 	Alice McKinley (Anchorage) Arealia Denby (Global Samaritan) Betty Younis (PW) Chris Cross & Keith McBride (LG&E) Chris Dickinson (AMEC) Coy Webb (Southern Baptist KY Disaster Relief) Dawn Warrick (PDS) Doug Recktenwald (LMFD) Drew Andrews (KGS) Ethan Howard (Downtown Development) Glen Mudd (LWC) Jay Mickle (PVA) Joe Johnson (Suburban Fire) Joe Sullivan (NWS) Lance Sterling Edwards (Bellarmine University) Robert Kirchdorfer (IPL C & R)	Curt Bynum Jon Henney Josh Human

Six General Mitigation Strategies

1. **Preventive** activities keep problems from getting worse. Land use and development of hazard areas is limited through planning, land acquisition, or regulation. They are usually administered by building, zoning, planning, and/or code enforcement offices. They are particularly effective in reducing a community's future vulnerability, especially in areas where development has not occurred or capital improvements have not been substantial.
2. **Property protection** activities are usually undertaken by property owners on a building-by-building or parcel basis. Property protection measures protect existing structures by modifying the building to withstand hazardous events, or removing structures from hazardous locations.
3. **Natural resource protection** activities preserve or restore natural areas or the natural functions of floodplain and watershed areas. They are usually implemented by parks, recreation, or conservation agencies or organizations.
4. **Emergency services** measures are taken during an emergency to minimize its impact. These measures often are the responsibility of emergency management responders and staff and the owners or operators of major or critical facilities.
5. **Structural projects** are intended to lessen the impact of a hazard by modifying the environmental natural progression of the hazard event and are usually designed by engineers.
6. **Public information and awareness** activities advise property owners, potential property owners, and visitors about the hazards, ways to protect people and property from the hazards, and the natural and beneficial functions of local floodplains.

<p style="text-align: center;">REGULATIONS & PREVENTIVE MEASURES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Planning and zoning ➤ Permit process & Code Enforcement ➤ Stormwater management activities ➤ Drainage and stream system maintenance ➤ International, State & Local Building codes ➤ Development and Land Use ➤ Regulations/Ordinances/Standards (e.g. Floodplain, Haz-Mat, & Sediment Control, Health) ➤ Mapping & GIS ➤ Hazard disclosure ➤ Capital improvements programming ➤ Riverine / fault zone setbacks 	<p style="text-align: center;">PROPERTY PROTECTION & STRUCTURAL PROJECTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Acquisitions & grants ➤ Retrofitting (i.e. windproofing, floodproofing, seismic design standards, sewer backup protection) ➤ Reservoirs, dams, levees, retaining walls ➤ Detention & retentions basins ➤ Best management practices ➤ Capital improvement projects ➤ Channel modifications ➤ Building elevation or relocation ➤ Critical facilities protection ➤ Insurance ➤ Safe rooms
<p style="text-align: center;">NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Open space & wetlands protection and preservation ➤ Greenways projects ➤ Erosion and sediment control ➤ Water quality ➤ Cornerstone 2020 land use ➤ Riparian buffers ➤ Stream restoration ➤ Fire resistant landscaping ➤ Slope stabilization 	<p style="text-align: center;">PUBLIC OUTREACH & INFORMATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disseminating mapping and hazard information ➤ Hazard education via schools ➤ Health & Safety ➤ Greenways projects ➤ Environmental education ➤ Technical assistance ➤ Neighborhood meetings; Speaker series / demonstration events ➤ Real estate hazard disclosure ➤ Hazard expositions ➤ Library materials
<p style="text-align: center;">EMERGENCY SERVICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Warning systems ➤ Emergency response ➤ Disaster assistance ➤ Critical facilities protection ➤ Health & safety during an emergency ➤ Evacuation planning and management ➤ Socially vulnerable population ➤ Sandbagging for flood protection ➤ Evacuation planning and management 	

Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

November 16, 2010

Cedar Ridge Camp

1:00 – 3:00 p.m.

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions

Bob Smith, Chair

How VOAD Works

Jim Garrett, KyEM

FEMA's 5 grant programs, Hazard Mitigation Assistance

Emily Frank, UK Martin School

Grant Applications Summary To-Date

Jim McKinney, Project Staff

Updated Objectives

Jon Henney, Project Staff

Five-Year Action Plan Mitigation Strategy

Pamela Moore, Project Staff

- ▶ Using STAPLEE criteria
- ▶ Funding & Technical Assistance
- ▶ Priorities & Goals

Next Steps

Bob Smith

Convene in 3 Subcommittees to Refine 2010 DRAFT Five-Year Action Plans

Next Meeting

December 15, 2010

Wednesday

2:00 – 4:00 pm



STAPLEE Criteria Explanation

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)		E (Economic)			E (Environmental)						
Considerations for Actions	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance/ Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land/water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Laws

- S – Social Mitigation** actions are acceptable to the community if they do not adversely affect a particular segment of the population, do not cause relocation of lower income people, and if they are compatible with the community's social and cultural values.
- T – Technical Mitigation** actions are technically most effective if they provide long-term reduction of losses and have minimal secondary adverse impacts.
- A – Administrative Mitigation** actions are easier to implement if the jurisdiction has the necessary staffing and funding.
- P – Political Mitigation** actions can truly be successful if all stakeholders have been offered an opportunity to participate in the planning process and if there is public support for the action.
- L – Legal** It is critical that the jurisdiction or implementing agency have the legal authority to implement and enforce a mitigation action.
- E – Economic Budget** constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. Hence, it is important to evaluate whether an action is cost-effective, as determined by a cost benefit review, and possible to fund.
- E – Environmental Sustainable** mitigation actions that do not have an adverse effect on the environment, that comply with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, and that are consistent with the community's environmental goals, have mitigation benefits while being environmentally sound.

Priority	Description of Mitigation
A High	Permanently eliminate or reduce across a wide area Priority A projects or activities permanently eliminate damages or have a high probability of systematically reducing damages or deaths and injuries across a wide area from one or more of Louisville Metro's most significant hazards.
B Medium	Alert and educate the public Priority B projects, or activities, help alert the public to the approach of a threat from any of Louisville Metro's hazards, or educate the public about the need for disaster preparedness and mitigation.
C Low	Permanently or significantly reduce in a specified or limited area Priority C projects, or activities, permanently or significantly reduce the probability of damages, deaths and injuries in a specified or limited area from one of Louisville Metro's less significant hazards.

Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

February 16, 2011

2:00 – 4:00 pm

USGS, Kentucky District, Bluegrass Pkwy

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions

Bob Smith, Chair

Thanks to Mike Griffin

Plan Maintenance Procedures

Bob Smith

Review All Hazards Category Projects

Josh Human, Project Staff

Finalizing Action Plans

Bob Smith

Open discussion to refine 2011 DRAFT Five-Year Action Plans

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| ▶ All Hazards = | 21 projects |
| ▶ Dam/Levee Failure = | 14 projects |
| ▶ Drought = | 2 projects |
| ▶ Earthquake = | 6 projects |
| ▶ Extreme Heat = | 3 projects |
| ▶ Flood = | 26 projects |
| ▶ Haz-Mat = | 3 projects |
| ▶ Geological: Earthquake, Karst/Sinkholes, Landslide = | 2 projects |
| ▶ Karst/Sinkhole = | 7 projects |
| ▶ Landslide = | 5 projects |
| ▶ Wildfire = | 6 projects |
| ▶ Wind/Storm Driven = | 7 projects |
| ▶ Winter/Storm = | <u>3 projects</u> |

105 Projects



STAPLEE Criteria Explanation

STAPLEE Criteria	S (Social)		T (Technical)			A (Administrative)			P (Political)			L (Legal)			E (Economic)			E (Environmental)					
Considerations for Actions	Community Acceptance	Effect on Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-term Solution	Secondary Impacts	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance/ Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Existing Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land/water	Effect on Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Laws

Goals

- Goal 1—Minimize the loss of life and injuries that could be caused by multi-hazards.
- Goal 2—Facilitate a sustainable economy by protecting agriculture, business, and other economic activities from multi-hazards.
- Goal 3—Facilitate the strengthening of public emergency services, its infrastructure, facilities, equipment, and personnel to multi-hazards.
- Goal 4—Develop a community-wide mitigation effort by building stronger partnerships between government, businesses, and the general public.
- Goal 5—Increase public and private understanding of multi-hazard mitigation through the promotion of mitigation education and awareness of natural hazards.
- Goal 6—Enhance existing or design new policies and technical capabilities that will reduce the effects of multi-hazards.
- Goal 7—Enhance existing technical and GIS data and capabilities that will reduce the effects of multi-hazards.

Priority	Description of Mitigation
A High	Permanently eliminate or reduce across a wide area Priority A projects or activities permanently eliminate damages or have a high probability of systematically reducing damages or deaths and injuries across a wide area from one or more of Louisville Metro's most significant hazards.
B Medium	Alert and educate the public Priority B projects, or activities, help alert the public to the approach of a threat from any of Louisville Metro's hazards, or educate the public about the need for disaster preparedness and mitigation.
C Low	Permanently or significantly reduce in a specified or limited area Priority C projects, or activities, permanently or significantly reduce the probability of damages, deaths and injuries in a specified or limited area from one of Louisville Metro's less significant hazards.

Louisville Metro Multi-Hazards Mitigation

March 22, 2011

2:00 – 4:00 pm

Lyndon City Hall

AGENDA

Welcome & Introductions	Bob Smith, Chair
Thanks to Susan Barto	
National Level Exercise (NLE 2011) in May	Mike Dossett, KyEM
Q & A	
Post-NLE Activities/Projects	LG&E, David Guy
Medical Reserve Corps/Cities Readiness Initiative	Marcy Heilman Bishop, EMA
MSD Responding to Current Flood	David Johnson, MSD
Revised Plan Maintenance Procedures	David Johnson, MSD
Advisory Committee Review of the Entire Plan	Pamela Moore, Project Staff
Next Steps	Bob Smith



National Level Exercise (NLE 2011)

May 16-20, 2011

This year - 2011 - is the bicentennial anniversary of the 1811 New Madrid earthquake, for which the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ) is named. NLE 2011 will simulate the catastrophic nature of a major earthquake in the central U. S. region of the New Madrid Seismic Zone. NLE 2011 will be the first NLE to simulate a natural hazard and is scheduled for May 16-20, 2011.

The purpose of the exercise is to prepare and coordinate a multiple-jurisdictional integrated response to a national catastrophic event. Exercises such as NLE 2011 are an important component of national preparedness, helping to build an integrated federal, state, tribal, local and private sector capability to manage a catastrophic event; and rapidly and effectively respond to and recover from any major disaster that occurs.

NLE 2011 activities will take place at command posts, emergency operation centers and other locations to include federal facilities in the Washington D.C. area and federal, regional, state, tribal, local and private sector facilities in the eight member states of the Central U. S. Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC).

NLE is led by the FEMA, mandated by Congress, and directed by the White House. The states involved encompass four different FEMA regions: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee (FEMA Region IV); Illinois and Indiana (FEMA Region V); Arkansas (FEMA Region VI); and Missouri (FEMA Region VII). NLE 2011 includes the participation of all appropriate federal department and agency senior officials, their deputies and staff; and key operational elements. NLE 2011 will focus on regional catastrophic response and recovery activities between federal, regional, state, tribal, local and private sector participants.

Through a comprehensive evaluation process, the exercise will assess response and recovery capabilities both nationally and regionally. The exercise is designed to validate the following capabilities:

- Communications
- Critical resource logistics and distribution
- Mass care (sheltering, feeding and related services)
- Medical surge
- Citizen evacuation and shelter-in-place
- Emergency public information and warning
- Emergency operations center management
- Long term recovery

The functional exercise offers agencies and jurisdictions a way to test their plans and skills in a real-time, realistic environment and to gain the in-depth knowledge that only experience can provide. Participants will exercise response and recovery functions that are critical to responding to a catastrophic event. Lessons learned from the exercise will provide valuable insights to guide future planning for disasters and other emergencies.